

CAIN, Editor.

FLEMING,

SISTER, Associate Editor.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND
GENERAL NEWS SUM-
MARY.

CONGRESS

Washington December 6th.

Senate.

Vision of Massachusetts gave notice would call up next week a joint or disband and prohibit Militia actions in the rebel States.

House.—Action of Mr. Pike, Maine, a select committee was ordered to inquire into circumstances connected with the numerous United States soldiers in South October, 1865 and of the related subsequent pardon of those combatants.

Action of Mr. Elliott, a select committee was appointed to proceed to consider inquire into the riots there.

publican Convoy, held in the was agreed to raise Special Committee to rigid investigation of the riot, the number of lives destroyed, property burned, and to what Government officials were included in the committee to have power to persons and papers, to be accountable to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and to appropriate legislation.

A Special Committee to investigate connected with the release of the of the Union soldiers in South recently set at liberty by the Judge.

last day bills on the subject of provisional Governments for the South, are prepared, and will be presented in the session.

EDMUND GOING TO THE
SOUTHWEST.

ATLANTA, Dec. 2.—Large numbers are making contracts in Char- the South West's upstart almost

PATRICK DODGESS will give the se- cure of the Brooklyn Academy on Monday evening, Dec. 17th, which will be "The Sources of Danger to the Republic." This lecture on an improvement of the Academy their purpose, will be given in Ply Church.

N. A. S. Standard.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE SPIRIT OF THE DAVIS FAMILY.—New Orleans CRESCENT under this date states that Mr. Jas. H. Davis, the son of Jefferson Davis, has rented plantations in Mississippi for a term of years to B. T. McRae, formerly one of slaves. This man proposes to organize a colony of colored people to occupy and vote the plantation. Among the negroes which he publishes are the following:—government of the association will be left to a council, selected by the council whose duty it shall be to adopt such regulations as experience shall be necessary for its welfare.

United tax of fifty 50 cents per acre collected in advance from those who aid for cultivation, which shall be applied to the building of levees to prevent overflows. A tax to be assessed on the ground will be collected from the land and property of the community, to be used for the education of the young colored children.

During the sitting question as of which remedy, during the discussion of other political topics as more lucrative contention and ill-will than in the community, such discussions discouraged.

Fortunately, drunken idle and evil persons find their way into this

CITY CORRESPOND-
ENCE.

"Comes importuning change of times and States, brandish your crystal tresses in the sky."

If there ever was a time, when a Great People were prompted to invoke the aid of the Almighty, it is now. Great God O what a change has come over this Continent! A class of human beings, "steeped in ignorance" (the result of positive slavery) have as with a magician's wand, changed from slavery to freedom; and encircled with Civil Rights and Political Privileges, stand "PARA PASSU," in these troubled times, with all and every class of citizens.

There never existed in the tide of times, so singular, so grand, and so sublime a spectacle, as the one recently enacted in this Country. A class, most of them descended from African progenitor direct; held in slavery for Centuries by the Government at large; are of a sudden by that very Government, in its power and strength, transformed from a Serf, to a Freeman on the soil, and how have they behaved? with respect and unshaken confidence in their former masters; they have showed an inclination to work on their old Homesteads, though as a consequence to the great political change the same labor could not be exacted, and perhaps could not be performed.

Congress has met; upon its wise deliberation depends the immediate resumption of Our Great National Union. Let all parties exhibit a desire to give and take; let not expectation over-reach itself, but panoplied in the justice of the cause that now beams on the land, let every man of every class and color on bended knee, implore God to give wisdom to our rulers, moderation to our people, direct us in our new sphere, and bring us again to be a Great Nation, bound together in one Great Union.

Dec. 4th 1866. EDGAR.

CONGRESS.

The Legislative branch of our Government, is now in full blast, with a two thirds majority in either House, the friends of the Union, AS IT SHOULD BE, will yet—we believe—secure to us a peaceful Union, based upon the true republican idea "Equality before the Law" for all men, in Civil and political Rights, privileges, and immunities; regardless of color or descent; Providing, however, though extreme measures may be advanced, it will only be on the principle, and because, "desperate diseases, require severe remedies."

R.

CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY.—Address was made in the Wesleyan Lecture Room, M. E. Church, Wentworth St. on Sunday Evening Dec. 2d by Revds. Mr. Lewis and Webster, and Rev. Wm. O. Weston, in commemoration of the Centenary Anniversary of the establishing of Methodism in the United States. We learn that it is proposed to hold similar meetings on the following Sabbath evenings, at Bethel and Spring St. Churches.

A Lecture was delivered at the A. M. E. Church, Calhoun St. on Monday evening last by A. A. Bradley Esq. formerly of Edgfield & C. but now of Mass. Mr. Bradley spoke for about an hour and a half on various subjects, Civil and Political Bigotry, Emigration, &c. &c. A Petition, to So. Ca. Legislature, was read by the Speaker, which he propose to present.

Mr. Bradley, is an anti-emigrationist, and was particularly **WARM** on the subject of Emigration.

Hon. J. B. Campbell, was elected on Wednesday by the Legislature, U. S. Senator for the term of Six Years, from March 1867. We do not think that the choice could have fallen upon one more deserving of the position, than that Gentleman; he is liberal in his views, and a man of distinguished abilities.

We have space for only so much of the President message as relates to Restoration, that portion which, it is most likely, is the most interesting, it is Johnsonian, of course,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Saturday, Dec. 8th, 1.

Is The Negro Man?

This enquiry is exerted from by enactments, which the Legislatures, Municipal Authorities, County, and Township, are bringing to bear on that the called Negro. It is recalled when we the conduct of Governors of States, an British Colonies. It is recalled at trial or rather, every force or mock which comes up before a jury where all jurors are white men. All the acts, look toward the condition of the black is very different from that of the dominant race. If he is tried, it requires a large amount of evidence to acquit him than of being, if he is to be condemned, one of the evidence will do. If the government立法 in his favor, it requires a supplement larger than the act, to explain meaning, so obtuse are the executors of they constantly believe that he will not do laws, that they cannot understand it, as well in his own homestead, as in the negro's case; it is so difficult, for them to justice to him. It seems to require no belief which deters many who are able, from men and means, to get the black man rights of any other human being; pro-

vidio is so deep and justice is so blind that humanity under a black skin is not recognized in court. If the negro wants to chase lands, he must pay more for it than any other class; if he has a suit in court he is put off longer than other man; if he has a check on the Bank, he must stand back, and when he comes, the teller, or parson clerk wants to know how he came by it, before he pays it; If he brings cotton to sell it is not worth half as much in his hands as when a white man has it; it is worth ten cents in the negro's possession, but the moment it changes hands, it is worth forty cents; If he makes a contract, it must of course be to the advantage of the land holder overwhelmingly, or it is not a good bargain. It is presumed that the blacks never need the same comforts which white folk do; his wife must remain in the field, his children must remain ignorant, he must be a mere machine for the good of others, to be hired and find himself, and do all the work while other do nothing, is the rule, for him he must do five times times as much work as a white man, and a day is worth three dollars a day, a black; one fifty.

Even our great and good Government, is taunted with the same spirit, Captain Robert Smalls was only worth fifty a month, but the dastardly coward of a man who feared the sure sin of the Confederate Pickett was worth a hundred and fifty. We turn to the British Isles, where Emancipation has taken place 34 years. Where a government boasts of its liberality to the black man, we see after a lapse of so many years this same Hell-field prejudice leaping forth after being chained so long and devouring thousand of innocent people, we see the most learned Barrister in the Island, murdered by the government, we see a bloody handed villain, tried by a Jury of former slaveholders for murder, clear, palpable murder, and he is acquitted, he is applauded for his cruelty. Had these victims in Jamaica been white, Governor Hyde and his bloody Marshals, would have felt the power of England's laws to punish for so high a crime. But it was Anglo Saxon Justice, meted out to Anglo Africans and what's the odds is the Negro man? In America he is a thing, in Jamaica he is a tool of power for re-Englishing Englishmen; in Africa he is A Man! There he is Judge, he is a Juror, he is a Statesman, he is a Commander, he is a Merchant, he is a part of the government, he owns the lands, he is respected by all nations he is Monarch of all he surveys, his right, there's none to dispute.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN
"NEGROES" NEED.

Amid the whirl of political revolutions and the varied interest of the Country, while the wealthy of the North have given hundreds of thousands to political and benevolent purposes, they have overlooked a very important and vital fact, in connection with the liberated people of the South. They seem to have forgotten that these were set free without money, land, or the means of acquiring either; and it is remarkable that no Capitalist in the North has been far-seeing enough to comprehend the pecuniary benefits which would derive from investments in these States, on behalf of the freedmen. If the Capitalists of the North would come South, and purchase these large plantations, which are now offered for sale,

same time, receiving interest on their money, taking part of the crop in payment, they would do more to benefit the poor Freedmen than has yet been done.

The colored people want shown to them a liberal policy, they want to be trusted by their friends, and given a chance to develop their business capacity, they want to have imposed upon them some responsibility.

If therefore, the good, and benevolent men in New England or New York, would turn their attention to the Southern States, with a view to benefit all classes, they can do this more effectually by procuring lands and furnishing means of agriculture, than by any other methods, just now. The unsettled condition of the country has prevented the flow of capital to the South; and none but adventurers, have invested but they who have, have reaped a good harvest, and are preparing to enter more largely this coming year. There are thousands of noble minded Southern gentlemen who would engage in enterprises of this kind, but have not the means, then there is a hesitancy on their part to trust the freedom of the colored man;

for the poor.

Then the old habits, of looking over the cast tracts of land, and feeling "this is mine" is hard of eradication. They cannot bear the idea of selling their lands, still old family inheritance, and so millions of acres lie idle, and millions of dollars are lost to commerce yearly, and hundreds of thousands of people are living a miserable life, no improvements are made. Along the line of the Rail Roads from Charleston to Columbia there is not a decent Village of two thousand inhabitants, and there is not a way tract enough on any road in South Carolina, hardly sufficient to keep the Cars in repair; whereas if these large tracts of land owned by a handful of men, were sold out, to honest laboring men, white or black, in less than five years, the Rail Roads would double their receipts, the merchants would trouble their shipments, of all kinds of produce, cotton would be produced in five times the quantity, at present, and an impetus given which would render this among the most prosperous of States. What the Southern Negro wants, is a fairer chance, and ad municipal governments will find him a profitable citizen.

President's Message.

The President has transmitted his Message to Congress. It is a lengthy document taking a liberal view of the affairs of the government, Conservative, in tone and dignified, Respectful, and conciliatory. The subject of Restoration, is discussed at length. The same views with a little moderation are expressed and urged, in order to restore the Southern States. The fathers are invoked, and their examples set forth as proper guides for the present generation, and the perpetuity of the government. A warning is given in Jacksonian style, and the constitution, that (long) of contention is hewed with an axer worthy of a conservative. The admission of Loyal members from the Southern States, is advocated, earnestly. The President believes that the admission to seats belongs to the two houses and that they are the Judges of their qualifications. The peace and prosperity of the country, demands settlement, on the basis of a true union, of all the States.

Our Foreign relations are peaceful, and satisfactory. The Mexican question is not one of an alarming nature, though the stipulations for the removal of troops from that country, agreed upon by the two governments, has not yet been fulfilled, still there is no reason to fear a rupture on that account. The financial condition of the country is encouraging. The encouragement of settlements on the Public domain, receives proper notice, and commendation. The general tenor of the message is highly conciliatory, looking to the general good of the nation, and the happiness of the individual.

It is to be hoped that there will be a harmonization between the President and Congress, and that prosperity may again come to our distracted country, and that we may now, that the upas tree slavery has been rooted up, press forward in the great march of civilization, and national greatness.

We hail the message as a precursor of a brighter day for our country, and we trust that the passions of four years will subside and the country will be at peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS

WE have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, is ordering their supplies of our

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge

Has been to slightly write of order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to seize upon the Planter the property and importance of invariably writing the name in full and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, the great popularity of these pills, as a specific or cure for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and all the Bilious Distempers so prevalent in the South and South West, induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtue, to be not deceived. Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the Planter and Merchant to use his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, unless you are sure you are getting the genuine McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS, as a remedy for LIVER and BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of LIVER COMPLAINT and BILIOUS DISEASES OF ALL KINDS throughout the United States, and particularly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we trust, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended, like most of the popular medicines of the day, as universal cures, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The following it is designed to perform and on the regular exertion of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the Stomach, Bowels, Brain, and the whole Nervous System, shows its first and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by a great variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads most physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the Liver and brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, and become what fools term "mad" and half the complaints which occur in this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a disease state of the Liver. I will enumerate some of them—Indigestion, stoppage of the mesenteric excretions, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; and having their seat in a diseased state of the Liver, but also in the Bowels, Irritable and vindictive feelings and irritations from trifling and inadvertent causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. That is truly a frightful catalogue.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASED LIVER.—Pain in the right side; under the edge of the ribs; increasing pressure, sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part; there is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning; and he complains of prickly sensations of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely mount a fortiorily enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but we have observed that the disease does not always exist, and that the extraction of the body after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.—Dr. McLANE'S FEVER PILLS in cases of AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the same happy results. No better cathartics can be used preparatory to or after taking quinine. We would advise all who are affected with this disease to give them a fair trial.

DIRECTIONS.—Take two or three pills, on going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge twice three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a single breakfast should immediately follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an antiseptic preparation, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache, also in slight derangements of the stomach.

DR. McLANE'S

American Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

NO diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the Stomach and Bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed in whole or in part, to some other cause; it ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and however queerly they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is increased by proper remedies when aggravated by that cause, bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked, and even cases of great violence of a potent and prompt remedy be possessed so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

SYMPTOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISPAID.—The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional blisters, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate an entire semi-circle round the lower eye; if the nose is irritated, swollen, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the skin, either beneath the fingers or beneath the toes; the tongue is thickened, and the mouth is covered with a grayish secretion of the

skin and vomiting violent pains throbbing, and intensely tinged with blood; the skin is accompanied by high night coughs, nocturnal delirium, teeth, temper, etc., but generally irritable, &c.